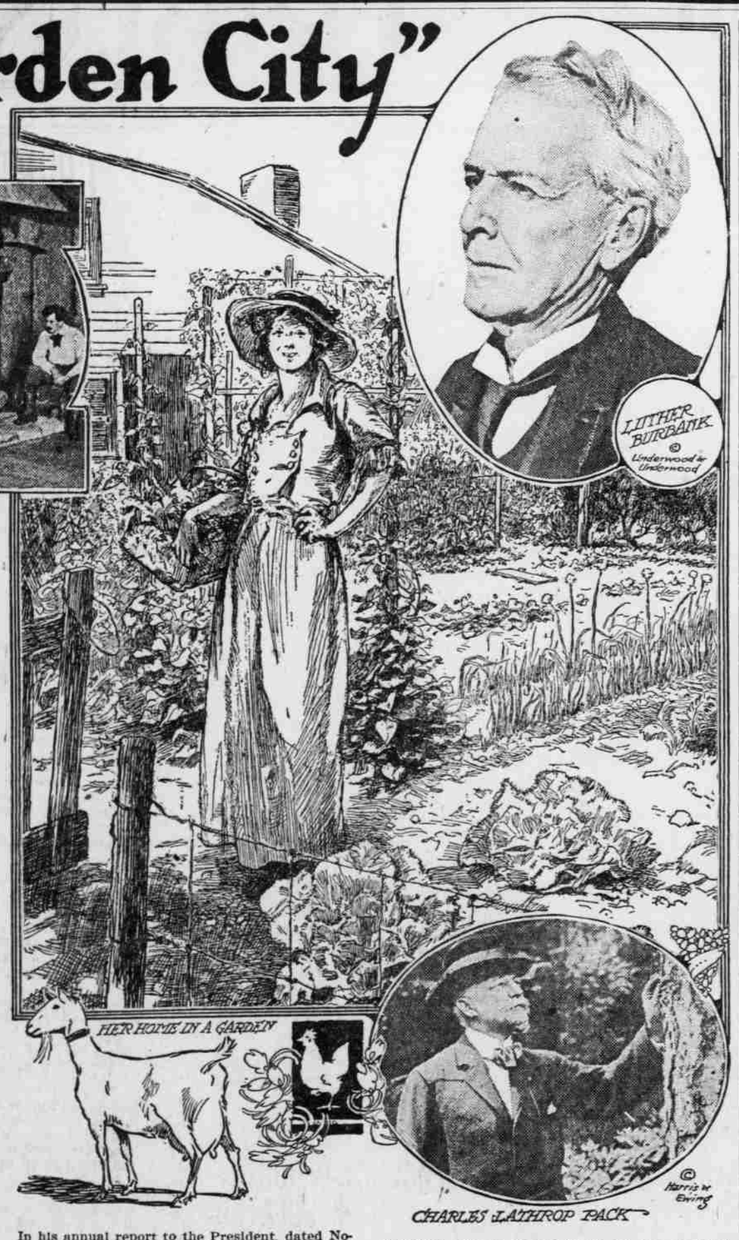
"The Garden City"

I believe in a spade and an acre of ground"—Emerson

FIRE PLACE INSCRIBED, "TO THE SPIRITUAL LIFE OF THE SOIL."



MOMENTOUS times are these for the United States of America in respect to the relationship of its people to its soil. Changes of which the importance can scarcely be overestimated have taken place, are taking place, are about to take place.

The race between city and country is at present in favor of the city; for the first time in our history more than one half of our people are urban dwellers.

The home shortage reaches the estimated total of 2,000,000. The senate committee on reconstruction estimates that five billion dollars are needed to build homes.

The abandonment of farms, an old story in New England, is also becoming an old story in the Middle West—one of the garden spots of the world. In Michigan in two years the vacant places have grown from 11,831 to 18,232 and 46,000 men have left its farms.

In such conditions any man who has a helpful or suggestive message should have an attentive audience. William E. Smythe, author of "The Conquest of Arid America," "Constructive Democracy," etc., has written a book with the title, "City Homes on Country Lanes: Philosophy and Practice of the Home-in-a-Garden" (The Macmillan company, New York, 1921). He believes in "The Garden City"—in suburban communities with a small garden for every home. Following are some of the points he makes, without regard to the context:

I am an optimist. I believe the world is going to be a better world for our common humanity in the next decade—the next generation—the next century—than ever before in the long history of the race. And I believe the next passion of mankind will be for the soil—that there we shall "take Occasion by the hand and make the bounds of freedom wider yet." But, if there is to be a transition in the life of the land—if new forms of industry and society are to emerge—then this will be due to the fact that the old life on the land has failed, is breaking down, and is doomed to pass away.

That is what I believe to be true. In saying so, I sound no note of pessimism, but rather the note of hope, of confidence, of boundless faith in what the future is to bring forth. I know the land is to be the healing and the saving of the people—of our people and of all the peoples. There is no other refuge.

But before we can build the new life we must clearly understand that the old life has failed, and why it has failed. Then we must proceed to discover the principles upon which the new and better life is to be founded. In doing so, must we not inevitably draw nearer to the Divine Purpose in making the goodly earth and setting man in the midst of it? And shall we not thereby evolve the Spiritual Man of the Soil, who, conscious of his partnership with God, enters at last into his true dominion?

A majority of our hundred million people now dwell in town.

Why? Because——

A man can make more of himself in the city than in the country; can earn more money; do better for his children; live in better surroundings; drink deeper from the cup of human happiness. The city draws into its insatiable maw the best of all the country produces—men and food alike.

But let it be understood that in all I have said I am speaking of rural life as it is, not as it might be—not, please God, as it shall be.

The conclusion reached by the highest government authority is that, allowing for all the machinery and improved methods we have or are likely to have, another 15 years will see America absolutely dependent upon the outside world for food. To quote Mr. Cline:

"Fifteen years is the period of grace given us, unless conditions change materially, before we will become dependent upon overseas imports of bread and meat and other staple foodstuffs.

"Fifteen years before the peril of famine may hang like a black shadow over the land!

"Fifteen years before keeping the ocean-ways open to our food ships may be vital to our national life, calling for armaments which would be an ever-increasing burden!

"And it is fifteen years we have in which to evolve and put in operation an agricultural policy which shall save us from the fate of Europe."

Fifteen momentous years, big with the fate of American civilization!

True, we must be fed; but man does not live by bread alone. It is neither wise nor necessary that we should be fed under a system of agriculture that destroys the home on the land, abolishes popular proprietorship, creates a nation of tenants, cripples individual initiative, shackles the spirit of family independence, and degrades the character of our citizenship. These are the swift and sure consequences of rural depopulation on one hand, and the growth of congested cities on the other.

As in the past half-century the country has been the nursery of the city, so in the next half-century, the city will be the nursery of the country. The movement will not be "Back to the Land," but Forward to better things than men have ever known in the past. Production, important as it is, will be merely incidental to the evolution of higher forms of social and economic life, with a great deal of emphasis on family life—its hearthstone restored; its altars relighted.

These things will come to pass, because they are essential to the preservation and continued development of democracy in America.

In his annual report to the President, dated November 21, 1919, Secretary Lane called attention to this situation, and said:

"Somewhere and sometime, it seems to me, a new system must be devised to disperse the people of great cities on the vacant lands surrounding them, to give the masses a real hold upon the soil, and to replace the apartment house with a home in a garden. Such a system should enable the ambitious and thrifty family not only to save the entire cost of rent, but possibly half the cost of food, while at the same time enhancing its standard of living socially and spiritually, as well as economically."

The World war, which illuminated many dark corners, revealed the gardening instinct in all its original vigor, and mobilized it for the service of the country without the formality of the selective draft. It was a great light thrown upon the character, the capacity, the aspirations of the American people. The National War Garden commission was not, as most people suppose, a government activity, though it had its headquarters in Washington, and enjoyed the moral support of federal authority. It was the voluntary undertaking of a number of patriotic citizens, headed by Charles Lathrop Pack of Lakewood, N. J., president of the American Forestry association. . . . Millions of gardens—more than five millions—sprung into almost immediate existence. . . . The total product of this war-gardening scheme between May, 1917, and June, 1919, reached the impressive figure of $1,250,000,000. The plan served its immediate purpose; but its deeper significance has yet to enter the consciousness of our people.

First, it revealed the affinity of our people for the soil. . . . To my mind, this is one of the most valuable lessons of the experience—the teachability of our people; the willingness to learn; their eagerness to respond to disinterested leadership. For, be it known, not less than 3,000,000 of these families entered into direct communication with the National War Garden commission at Washington, taking correspondence lessons at the hands of the best experts money could employ, or patriotic fervor command. . . . War gardening became a science in many instances. If the war had lasted ten years longer, the nation would have learned the greatest single fact in the world—that a man can make a living from a very little land. And, when that fact is finally learned, in the length and breadth of America there will be neither a homeless man nor a hungry child. . . .

The war-garden episode, great as it was in its immediate results, was only an example of crude emergency work. Its value for the present purpose is to show that the country-minded millions in big cities can garden, and will garden, if they have a chance; and that these facts have a very intimate relation to cost of living. To accomplish the best results, however, they must have a better chance than they found in vacant city plots.

Sixty-two years ago Abraham Lincoln, in a casual speech, scarcely reported at the time, and the tremendous import of which has not been sensed by the people even now, used these prophetic words:

"The most valuable of all arts will be the art of deriving a comfortable subsistence from the smallest area of soil."

Of all the persons mentioned in these pages, Mr. Burbank is the most significant; and this not merely because of his world-wide fame, but much more because he is dealing at first hand with the very elements that enter into the daily life of the home-in-a-garden. . . . He is, of course, the foremost man in the world in his line of work. And what is that line of work?

Superficially it is plant-breeding, but fundamentally, it is infinitely more than that. It goes to the heart of the problem of human life upon this planet. It affects first, and most palpably, the food supply of the people. Here, alone, its influence is not only in the highest degree creative, but revolutionary. It means not only more food, and more food per square foot of ground, but also better food. Follow this a step farther and you see how the common standard of living must rise with the growing abundance and quality of the products of the earth. Go farther still, and you will see how better living means better people; how larger and more profitable production mean that less land will serve the individual or family—hence, smaller holdings; how this, in turn, means more neighbors, better housed, fed and clad, and how that condition tends toward closer and higher social relationships.

The Homelander!

The man with a little home of his own on the land, where he may work lovingly for himself without a wage, yet for a higher compensation than he gets in town; and where, in the course of the patient years, he may rear a holy temple for his wife and babies, from which no landlord may turn him out.

That is the Homelander!

Every feature of his life has been demonstrated, and is now in successful operation. True, not all of it has been demonstrated in one garden city exclusively dedicated to the cause; still less in a thousand garden cities throughout the land, with millions of garden homes. That is something that waits upon the future. But every separate wheel and cog that is to enter into the complete mechanism of the garden city has been tested and found to be good. And there are communities now in a state of thriving existence where the whole plan is approximated.

I am thinking of it now as a great department of our national life, under national leadership.

I think in time quite half of the population of urban centers will be dispersed in garden homes surrounding the city, within thirty to sixty minutes' ride of their places of employment, and of the theaters, art galleries, department stores, and other great attractions which they will frequently patronize. This would mean that tens of thousands, and in many cases, hundreds of thousands of families would be so situated. We do not, however, wish to create another great city on the exterior of one now in existence, since that would nullify the social principles we are trying to establish. There should be a series of communities, often closely contiguous, but each with its separate social life, and the facilities that would be required for its service. A community of 500 families, representing a total population of from 1,500 to 2,000, would be about right to secure the best results in a social way. In such a community, in addition to their own personal friends and acquaintances, the people would enjoy the benefits of a highly-organized social life, such as is by no means now enjoyed by the vast majority of our people, either in town or country.

The world has come to the Age of the Engineer—when engineering is statesmanship and statesmanship is engineering. The demand is for facts, for exact information, and then for the application of the facts by genuinely scientific methods. The end sought is efficiency not merely, but something infinitely more important—the extension of man's promised dominion over the earth, with an unimagined increase in the security, the prosperity and the happiness of mankind.

THERE IS PLACE ON MOST FARMS FOR TURKEYS, DUCKS OR GEESE

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Farmers give much attention to various combinations and rotations of crops, endeavoring to secure an arrangement that is most profitable for each individual farm. They do the same in selecting the kinds and numbers of live stock. But not so much attention is paid to the selection of poultry to suit the peculiar conditions of farms and neighborhoods. The hen will always be the leader among farm poultry, says the United States Department of Agriculture, but she requires the aid of turkeys, guineas, geese and ducks, just as on a dairy farm the cow often requires the aid of pigs and sheep to make the farm business most profitable.

Ducks Gather Food From Streams.

Where grain fields of neighboring farms are in proximity to the barn and dooryard it would, perhaps, be better not to keep turkeys. The farm through which no streams run, and which has no large pond, would probably be better without ducks. But the circumscribed farm, on which turkeys would be a disadvantage, may be supplied with a small pool so located that ducks would be profitable, and the farm that has no streams and ponds may have large range for turkeys.

Hen Will Always Be the Leader Among Farm Poultry.

Turkeys, ranging further afield, prey upon the insects that escape the hens. From the time the poults are old enough to forage until near frost, they take the bulk of their feed from field insects, devouring millions of grasshoppers and other injurious worms that feed on crops. In regions where wooded areas are still fairly extensive mast is an important item in the diet of the turkey. When the supply of insects begins to fail the mast larder begins filling up. Feeding on acorns, chestnuts, beechnuts and the like, turkeys will go a long way toward fattening themselves for the Thanksgiving or Christmas market, and will not require much feeding of corn or other grain to finish them. Generally speaking, turkeys will require a larger feeding of grain than chickens to finish them for market, but as they utilize forms of waste that hens and their broods would not reach, the keeping of a few turkeys is good economy. The finishing period is short.

Guinea fowls use still other kinds of waste that would escape both hens and turkeys. Taking a wider range than chickens, and yet not quite so wide as turkeys, keeping largely to the thickets and weed patches, and committing fewer depredations against field and garden than either chickens or turkeys, requiring little feeding at any time, being good layers during their season of eggs that are thought by many to have a richer and finer flavor even than hen eggs, the guinea is a good fowl to keep on any farm where a serious effort is made to convert all waste into meat or eggs.

Geese, in a larger measure than chickens, or any other kind of poultry, are grazing stock, taking their living in large part from the ordinary grasses of the pastures. When the facts are taken into consideration that the demand for geese is strong, steady, and extended practically over the entire year, not confined to the holiday seasons as the demand for turkeys, that geese excel all other kinds of poultry as producers of fat, the importance of an adequate number of geese in the poultry scheme becomes apparent.

On farms where ponds or streams are available, ducks will convert into meat and eggs great quantities of water insects and various aquatic forms that would not be utilized by any other kind of poultry. Ducks, while they consume large quantities of grass and other green stuff, are more partial to animal feeds and are very energetic in patrolling the branches, creeks, and ponds as sources of feed supply.

Pigeons of Questionable Value.

The one kind of poultry of questionable economic value on farms is the pigeon. Almost exclusively a grain eater, the pigeon renders no important service as a conserver of waste, except, perhaps, in the case of shattered grain in the fields, and that in a large measure would be taken up by other poultry and by pigs. The pigeon has its place in the towns and cities, but, except in isolated instances where conditions are peculiarly favorable, its production is not often desirable on farms. The back-yard poultry keeper can hardly hope for success with turkeys, geese, ducks, or guineas, but for those who have lofts over garage, stable or coal shed the opportunity for squab growing is worth considering.

PLAN TO INCREASE SALES OF MILK

Campaigns Have Been Inaugurated in Various Sections to Boost Dairy Products.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Consumption of milk is on the increase as a result of the milk campaign of the United States Department of Agriculture and the state agricultural colleges and local agencies, inaugurated to extend and increase the use of milk and other dairy products in cities, towns and rural districts. The increase in sales of milk as a result of these educational campaigns carried on during the past year in 11 states, 15 cities and 4 counties range from 3.5 to 35 per cent, the average increase being 15 per cent. The health of the children has been improved while undernourishment has been reduced.

Cleanliness Is Most Essential in Production of Milk.

Nutrition clinics have been held, and underweight, poorly fed children have improved greatly in health as a consequence of the more general and intelligent use of milk as a daily food. In Kansas City a previous survey showed a condition of 30 per cent undernourishment among the children, while after the milk campaign and regular instruction in health habits, a second investigation showed that malnutrition has been reduced to 15 per cent. Of late milk campaigns have been held in Madison, Wis.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Seattle, Wash.; Greenville, S. C.; Akron, O.; Warren, O.; Winston-Salem, N. C., Springfield, Mass.; Oskaloosa, Ia.; Baltimore, Md.; Oakland county, Michigan; Cumberland county, Maryland, and Jacksonville and Duval county, Florida.

Despite disturbed industrial conditions, increases in milk consumption have been effective, and even in places of much unemployment the quantity of milk consumption has been kept up to normal. In nearly all cases the milk consumption subsequent to the milk campaigns has been greater than it ever was before.

GOOD PREPARATION IS BEST

Much Work of Cultivation Can Be Reduced by Thoroughly Pulverizing the Soil.

The work of cultivating the garden will be greatly reduced if special attention is given to the through preparation of the soil before any seeds are planted. In spading the land it should be turned over in small slices and thoroughly pulverized with the end of the spade. No amount of raking of the surface will result in pulverizing the lower strata of soil unless this is done as it is turned over. In soils that are easy to handle, a 4-tine spading fork is to be preferred to an ordinary spade, because it breaks up the soil and pulverizes it to better advantage.—United States Department of Agriculture.

SPACE REQUIRED BY CALVES

Individual Pens Are Good When Farmer Can Afford Them—Labor Is Expensive.

Twenty to twenty-five square feet of floor space exclusive of mangers should be provided for calves under six months old. Individual pens are good when one can afford them, but they are more costly on account of the large amount of material necessary for pen walls, space required, and labor in cleaning them than pens holding four or five calves apiece. The latter are entirely satisfactory provided the calves are stanchioned while being fed.

GIVE PIGS WORM TREATMENT

Young Animals Should Be Looked After as Soon as Weaned—Clean Pasture Favored.

Pigs should always be given worm treatment immediately after weaning. If necessary give them a second dose two weeks after the first. If they are then turned on a good alfalfa, clover or rape pasture and are fed grain in addition so that they remain thrifty there is little danger of further trouble from worms. In other words keeping hogs reasonably free from worms is not a difficult thing to do, if they are looked after at the proper time.

Substitute for Sprouted Oats.

Few farmers, not specializing in poultry, have the time and patience to operate an oats sprouter, valuable as sprouted oats are. Thus, the fine clover or alfalfa leaves lying on the hay mow floor if mixed with a soft mash will help take the place of the green food so essential to layers.

Induce Egg Production.

One of the best animal foods, both to induce egg production and promote growths, is cut fresh bone.

Fine Exercise for Hens.

A neighboring poultry man sowed a large patch of ground to oats and wheat and left the fowls to dig it out for themselves after the seeds sprouted. The hens were actively scratching all day long. It was a good plan.

Cure for Scaly Legs.

Scaly legs are caused by a minute parasite digging away under the scales of the fowl's legs. Apply carbolated vaseline once a week until cured.

TAILLEUR IS BACK

Outfit Returns to Favor; Now Rivals the Coat Dress.

Question of Skirt Length Is an Individual Matter—Colors Promise to Continue Subdued.

The tailleur has won its way back to popularity and now rivals the coat dress. The hip-length jacket, straight, belted low and slightly bloused, has triumphed. Next in interest comes the straight sack coat, beltless, shorter and more youthful than the one just mentioned. Kasha and tweed are the dominant woolen materials, though the twills and serges will always have their place. It is interesting to note that tweed is as much seen today on Fifth avenue, New York, as in the country.

Capes are persistent and one cannot overlook the charm of the cape-completed dress, which is a means of emphasizing vivid color contrasts. For instance, dark gowns may be belted with red and have their capes lined with this color, or a softer note may be carried out in beige and brown. Most capes reach half way between the waist and knee, but some only touch the hip and are attached to the shoulder at the back.

The question of the length of skirts is, to a great extent, an individual matter, which should be decided first by the proportions of the figure and then by the type of gown. It is not to be denied that skirts are longer, though, in general, this lengthening has not been exaggerated. Women have been quick to recognize that there is no "fashionable" length, that one cannot give a definite measure of so many inches from the ground which will be invariable for all figures. Dressmakers agree that the revival of the really long skirt for street wear would be a mistake. For the tailleur, for the street frock, for the walking coat, skirts are about nine inches from the ground and for afternoon or house dresses five inches. Evening gowns, on the contrary, have all become long except for the very young woman.

Colors for street costumes will continue subdued. Black still holds first place, though brown is a close second, while, as the season advances, we will undoubtedly see the beige and gray shades predominate.

SMART THREE-PIECE OUTFIT

Quite stunning and serviceable is this three-piece outfit for summer wear. It will be noted that the Paris length skirts will prevail the coming season, if this model wins favor.

IT'S NOT STRAW—JUST WOOL

Wool hats are to be the rage among the young misses this spring. This model is trimmed with crocheted flowers, and promises to be popular.

TO WAR ON TRAINED DRESSES

Now Is Time to Band Together Against Long and Full Walking Skirt, Writer Asserts.

Now is the time to decide against trained street dresses, says a fashion writer in the Boston Globe. Now is the moment to band together against them. American women have already done an excellent work in loudly protesting against long and full walking skirts. I do not mean trained dresses, but those which pass the ankles and which must inevitably sweep up mud or dust unless they are held up. And is it possible that sensible women who value smart appearance can contemplate holding up their walking dresses?

A specially smart teagown recently seen on the Parisian stage had a draped, ankle-length dress made of midnight blue charmeuse, with very beautiful fichu draperies made of fine black lace.

The ends of these draperies were very long and they were crossed at the back, held down by moonlight-jet clasps and then allowed to trail on the ground. This was a specially simple and elegant dress and the fischu draperies might be arranged over any satin or crepe de chine gown one might have on hand.

Some of the trailing draperies or ribbons are finished off with ostrich feather plumes or with heavy silken tassels. I have seen feathery fringes of uncurled ostrich feather arranged as waist girdles and clusters of shaded tips appear, instead of flowers, at the breast and hip of dinner and tea gowns alike.

A winsome little indoor robe was made of ash-gray crepe de chine, closely plaited from neck to hem.

The waist line was very long and there was a beautiful silver girdle, which made the corsage pouch a little back and front. The sleeves were immensely wide and plaited like the dress. Then at either side there were waterfall frills of pinkish mauve double-face satin. The one touch of color in a very quiet and demure toilette.

VELVET GOWNS FOR EVENING

Delightfully Simple Models That Accentuate Charm of Youth Offered in Variety of Colors.

The vogue of the midwinter season is described through the medium of velvet evening gowns, and whether one is eighteen or fifty the demand seems to be the same. Delightfully simple models that accentuate all the charm of youth are offered in a wondrous variety of colors, black and other dark shades being favored by the matron. The style of the frock depends on the becoming lines selected rather than the trimming, and chiffon velvet is the favored fabric.

One of the best looking gowns of the season is cut from white chiffon velvet, and is simply a sleeveless slip-on dress with oval neck and rather large armholes. A silver girdle marks the low waistline, and silver grapes hang down the side. A broad silver ribbon girdle loops below the skirt. With this gown silver sandals and silver laurel leaves in the hair are worn.

The same model might also be copied in flame red velvet with girdle of the same material. Gold or flame slippers might be worn, with dull gold laurel leaves in the hair.

Black chiffon velvet with girdle of silver ribbon and grapes is most attractive, and one might wear silver sandals with this costume.

A smart frock that breathes of the Spanish influence is cut from chiffon velvet in sapphire blue, black or American beauty. A long, tight bodice, pointed on the stomach, is made with short puff sleeves that drop off the shoulders. This bodice is attached to a full skirt with distended hip line, wired to place. Velvet rosettes and trailing corsage ornament of morning glories lend much charm because of their contrasting colors.

Side Lights on Gingham.

Gingham is of more attractive patterns than ever with an increasing tendency to use it for draperies, casements and other household adornments. One comes gradually to the use of gingham in fine checks for lingerie. It makes its debut in pipings and bandings on white lingerie, but is expected soon to fashion whole garments. A new type of uniform is being worn by the pupils of a southern school. It consists of a gingham frock with a hem to the knee. Under this bloomers are worn in place of petticoats and an ideal costume for both study and play hours is the result.

Evening Gown.

A smart evening gown of white satin, made with draped but fitted waist and full gathered skirt, seen at a fashionable assemblage, had as its only touch of color a water lily caught at the waist line on one side, with a streamer of yellow tulle extending below the hem of the skirt.

Use Chain Stich in Darning.

Do not use darning stitches when the heels of your stockings become thin at the line of the top of your low shoes. Use a spool of silk and make parallel lines of fine chain stiches. This matches the stocking mesh so well that it can scarcely be detected.

TRICK IS NOT HARD TO PERFORM

Easy Matter to Remove Man's Waistcoat Without First Having Him Take Off His Coat.

Pinetti, the celebrated conjurer of the Eighteenth century in his performance at Versailles before the French court, relieved some of the courtiers of their shirts without disturbing the rest of their attire. It was a very striking trick, if, perhaps, hardly suited for the greater refinement of the present day.

The waistcoat can, however, be removed without taking the coat off, it being only necessary to unbutton the two garments. In this the waistcoat is not pulled over the back of the head as in Pinetti's method for removing the shirt.

The trick is performed as follows, says London Answers: First take the left corner (or lapel) of the coat and push it through the left armhole of the waistcoat from the outside to the inside. Second, put the left hand and arm through the same armhole. The effect of this is to leave the left armhole of the waistcoat at the back of the neck.

Then take the right lapel of the coat, and put it through the left armhole of the waistcoat. Put the right hand and arm through the same armhole. Then pass the waistcoat down the right sleeve of the coat.

Last, but not least, use an old coat and waistcoat.

Paris an Ancient City.

The name Paris as applied to the town first occurred in a synodal letter convening a council there in A. D. 360. The city is first mentioned in history under the name of Lutetia by Julius Caesar in 53 B. C., when he appointed it as the meeting place of deputies from conquered Gaul. It was then the fortified capital of the Parisii, an insignificant Gallic tribe.

CHANCE FOR BIG CONGREGATION

To Whom It May Concern: The preacher who last Sunday had enough nerve to criticize my religious welfare from his pulpit would act as a gentleman this time if he will let me know when he is going to do it again. I will certainly be there because I do believe in the law of retaliation, which is the law of the unchangeable God. Exo., xxi., 25.—Rev. R. Arguad, 508 West Third street, Prescott, Ark.—Advertisement in Prescott Daily News.

WILLY HAD HIS GOOD POINTS

But Fond Mother of Small Daughter Must Have Heard of Them With Some Misgivings.

Peggy is the daughter of a professor in Indiana university at Bloomington. Her parents have prided themselves on the extreme care and ladylike way in which they are bringing up their little girl.

The other evening, at that delightful and confidential hour, bedtime, Peggy confided to her mother that she did not like Willy Smith any more—that he ran away and cried when she called him "Fraid cat." Her mother said: "Well, if Willy is a coward, I do not care to have you play with him, as little boys should be brave and gentlemanly."

The undressing proceeded and good nights had been said, when Peggy called her mother back to the bed. "But, mother, Willy is all right in some ways. He may be a coward, but he can spit a whole lot further than me."—Indianapolis News.

Famous Rocking Stone.

Of the rocking stone, just west of the buffalo range in Bronx park, New York city, tradition says that sachems and medicine men of the various Indian tribes built their council fires about this colossal cube of pinkish granite.

ORGANDIE IN NEW NECKWEAR

Dainty Flutings, Embroideries, Tiny Pin Tucks, Drawn Work, Spider Web Net Shown.

French hand-made neckwear that expresses the chic of Paris through the medium of crisp organdie, dainty flutings, embroideries, tiny pin tucks, drawn work and a new spider web net is being shown. French batistes and voiles are also shown, but it is the opinion of some dealers that organdie will lead the demand.

Collars are most often accompanied by cuffs, with the exception of the Tuxedo collar, which, by the way, is not being particularly emphasized in this line. In its stead a number of vestees reminiscent of the tuxedo are shown with matching cuffs. It is interesting to note that cuffs this season are much wider than those of last and omit none of the trimming details used on the collars. Oftentimes they have pink fastenings.

Clear-cut lines rather than soft, frilly effects are preferred. Laces, when they are used, are dainty and simple in pattern, embroideries uniform and conventional, and a special play on organdie tubing appliques is noted. Good lace medallion inserts are used on some numbers, a rather intricate form of drawn work gives the lacy touch to others, while the new even square mesh net is used effectively in inserts and appliques.

The puritan collar promises to be particularly good in organdie, since the vogue for this type of neckwear is already established. Straight, long revers collars for coats are being experimented with and are offered in interesting effects, as is also a vest of point lace and organdie suggestive of the gilet.

Interest is expected to center around the all-white numbers, and colors, when used, are combined with white in the form of inserts or conventional embroideries in novel effects.

The minor sometimes sweeps up a fortune in his dustpan.